embraced in the other provisions of the constitution. State. ed as a part of the slave population rather than free. did not attempt to undo anything that was done.

themselves and families, as well as of property. In acquire territory to be held and governed in that to that end. some minor cases there were different modes of trial, character; and, consequently, there cannot be found and it could not be supposed that those States would in the constitution any definition of power which have formed or consented to a government which | Congress may lawfully exercise before it becomes a not the right to bear arms, and appear at public with the other States must necessarily rest on sound time of the adoption of the constitution. meetings to discuss political questions, or urge meas. discretion, and it becomes the duty of the government ures of reform which they might deem advisable .- to administer the laws of the Inited States for the grating into federal territory, and the power of the They cannot vote at elections, nor serve as jurors, protection of personal rights and property therein. nor appear as witnesses where whites are concerned.

itary post at Rock Island to the military post at Fort | It seems, however, that there is supposed to be a

the year 1838. Snelling until the year 1838.

line of the State of Missouri, and upon the Missis- sue in a court of the United States. sippi river. Lizzie is about seven years old, and was called Jefferson Barracks.

where they have ever since resided.

"Before the commencement of this suit said Dr. "At the time mentioned in the plaintiff's declara- dismissed for want of jurisdiction. tion, the defendant, claiming to be owner as afore-

sented two questions:

removal to Rock Island, Illinois.

at the threshhold is, whether Congress is authorized | bind persons or property outside of her territory. the constitution? The plaintiff dwells much on the the sovereign State of Missouri to determine the quesrules and regulations respecting the territory or oth- only to such limitations as may be found in the con-

should be prohibited except for crime.

1808, and in the second the States pledge themselves, United States-then in the mind of the framers of was broughf. one to another to preserve the rights of the master, the constitution. It refers to the sale or raising of and to deliver up slaves escaping to their respective money. This is different from the power to legislate territories. By the first clause the right to purchase over the territories. With the words " to make all and hold this property is directly sanctioned and au- needful rules and regulations respecting the territofor twenty years; and the States pleged themselves the United States" And the concluding words rento uphold the right of the master as long as the gov- der this construction irresistible: "and nothing in following all-important points: ernment then formed should endure. And this shows this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice

These two clauses were not intended to confer upon It is obvious that the Congress, under the new them or their posterity the blessings of liberty so care- government, regarded the above cause as necessary constitutional form or legal effect subsequently to the fully conferred upon the whites None of this class ever to carry into effect the principles and provisions of adoption of the constitution, and could not operate of emigrated to the United States voluntarily. They were the ordinance of 1787, which they regarded as an all articles of merchandize. The number emancipal act of the States in the exercise of their positical ted was few as compared with those who were held power at the time; and those representatives of the constitution. in slavery, and not sufficiently numerous to attract same States under the new government did not think

These rights are secured in every State to white men. benefit of the people of the United States, it is but a as in all other respects, the powers of Congress. It is impossible to believe that the men of the slave- trustee. At the time the territory was obtained from mation of the constitution, could be so regardless of State, and it therefore became necessary to hold pos. of citizens of the United States in federal territory. themselves and the safety of those who trusted and session of it until settled and inhabited by a civilized other than such as the constitution confers, so it cancommunity, capable of self-government and for ad- not constitutionally delegate any such power to a Every law of naturalization confines citizenship to mission in to the Union But, as we before said, it was territorial government organized by it under the conwhite persons. This is a marked separation from the acquired by the federal government as the represen- stitution. blacks. Under the confederation every State had a tative and trustee of the people of the United States, right to decide for itself, and the term " free inhabi. acting through their agents, and government holds it tants," the formality of form, certainly excluded the for the common benefit until it should become asso- such slave in any other State, but on his return his African race. Laws were framed for the latter espe- ciated as a member of the Union. Until that time condition still depends on the laws of Missouri. cially. Under the constitution the word " citizen" is arrived, it was undoubtedly necessary that some govsubstituted for "free inhabitants." After further ernment be established to protect the inhabitants in elaboration on the point, the Chief Justice said from their persons and property. The power to acquire a crowded court room; and, whether as a decision of the best consideration, we have come to the con- carries with it the power to preserve. The form of the Supreme Court, or for the constitutional arguclusion that the African race who came to this government necessarily rests on the discretion of Con- ments on which it stands, will exert the most powercountry, whether free or slave, were not in- gress. It is their duty to establish the best suited for ful and salutary influence throughout the U. States. tended to be included in the constitution for the United States, and that must depend on the numthe enjoyment of any personal rights or bene- ber of its inhabitants, and the character and situa- their views of the case, the tenor of which will be fits; and the two provisions which point to them tion of the territory. What government is the best mentioned hereafter .- Wash. Union, 7th inst. treat them as property, and make it the duty of the must depend on the condition of the territory at government to protect them as such. Hence, the the time, to be continued until it shall become a State. court is of opinion, from the facts stated in the plea But there can never be a mere discretionary power in abatement, that Dred Scott is not a citizen of Mis - over persons and property. The constitution prosouri, and is not, therefore, entitled to sue in the vides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free The following facts appear on the record :- " In exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, ed of late years-that is, to secure the necessary conthe year 1834 the plaintiff was a negro slave belong. or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably ing to Dr. Emerson, who was a surgeon in the army to assemble, and to petition the government for a reing to Dr. Emerson, who was a surgeon in the army to assemble, and to petition the government for a reof the United States. In that year (1834) said Dr. dress of grievances," &c. Thus the rights of prop- present session she has increased it 371 per centum Emerson took the plain iff from the State of Missouri erty are united with the personal rights, and this exto the military post of Rock Island, in the State of tends to the territories as well as the States. Con-Illinois, and held him there as a slave until the gress cannot authorize the territories to do what it month of April, 1836. At the time last mentioned, said Dr. Emerson removed the plaintiff from said and provided the provided the plaintiff from said and provid said Dr. Emerson removed the plaintiff from said mil- power to violate the provisions of the constitution. all the means from abroad necessary for the ap-

Snelling, situated on the west bank of the Mississip. difference between slaves and other property. The pi river, in the territory known as Upper Louisiana, people in the formation of the constitution delegated acquired by the United States of France, and situa- to the general government certain enumerated powers ted north of the latitude of 36 deg. 30 min. north, and forbade the exercise of others. It has no powers and north of the State of Missouri. Said Dr. Emer- over persons and property of citizens except those son held the plaintiff in slavery at Fort Snelling until enumerated in the constitution. If the constitution recognizes the right of master and slave, and makes "In the year 1835, Harriet, (who is named in the no difference between slaves and other property, no second count of the plaintiff's declaration,) was the tribunal acting under the authority of the United slave of Major Taliaferro, who belonged to the army States can draw such a distinction and deny the proof the United States. In that year, (1835,) said visions and guarantees secured against the encroach-Major Taliaferro took said Harriet to Fort Snelling, ments of the government. As we have already said, a military post situated as herein before stated and the right of property in a slave is expressly conferred then sold and delivered her as a slave at Fort Snel- This is language too plain to be misunderstood; and ling unto said Dr. Emerson, hereinbefore named; and no words can be found in the constitution giving

other description of property. "In the year 1836 the plaintiff and said Harriet, It is, therefore, the opinion of this court that the at said Fort Snelling, with the consent of said Dr. act of Congress which prohibits citizens from holding Emerson, who then claimed to be their master and property of this character north of a certain line is owner, intermarried and took each other for husband not warranted by the constitution, and is therefore and wife. Eliza and Lizzie, named in the third count void; and neither Dred Scott nor any one of his of the plaintiff's declaration, are the fruit of that family is or were made free by their residence in IImarriage. Eliza is about fourteen years old, and was linois. The plaintiff is not a citizen of Missouri, born on board the steamer Gipsey, north of the north but was still a slave, and therefore had no right to

The court having examined the case as it stands born in the State of Missouri, at the military post under the constitution, proceeded to other points, saying, as Scott was a slave when he was brought "In the year 1838 said Dr. Emerson removed the back to Missouri from Illinois, he was mider the law plaintiff and said Harriet and their said daughter Eli- of the former and not of the latter. It has been za from said Fort Snelling to the State of Missouri, settled by the highest tribunals, that an individual does not acquire his freedom under such circumstances.-Emerson sold and conveyed the plaintiff, said Har- citizen of Missouri, nor a citizen of the United States own ingredients, to be used in the toilet-imparting beauty, riet, Eliza and Lizzie to the defendant as slaves, and who could sue in the United States courts, this court the defendant claimed to hold each of them as slaves. could give no judgment, and hence the suit must be

Associate Justice Nelson stated the grounds on said, laid his hands upon said plaintiff, Harriet, Eli- which he had arrived at the conclusion that the arguza and Lizzie, and imprisoned them; doing, in this ment of the court below must be confirmed. Having the gums. respect, however, no more than what he might law- stated the case, substantially as above, he proceeded fully do if they were of right his slaves at such time." to examine it on its merits. The question was, The Chief Justice proceeded to examine the state- whether the removal of the plaintiff, with his master, ment, assuming that this part of the controversy pre- to Illinois, with a view to a temporary residence, and after his return to Missouri, was such a residence in Firstly. Was he (Scott) and all his family free in a free State as worked emancipation. He maintained that it did not. Such questions belonged to the States Secondly. If not, were they free by reason of their to decide for themselves. As to whether Missouri will recognize or give effect to the laws of Illinois on The act of Congress on which the plaintiff relies the subject of slavery, is for Missouri herself to decontains the clause that slavery and involuntary ser- termine, nor is there any constitutional power rightvitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited fully to control her. Every State or nation possesses or dozen. in that part of the territory acquired by treaty from excluisve sovereignty and jurisdiction within her own Louisiana, and not included within the limits of the territory, and her laws affect and bind all property State of Louisiana. The difficulty which meets us within her limits. No state or nation can affect o

to pass such a law under the powers granted to it by | The question is fully established that it belongs to clause which gives Congress power " to make needful tion of slavery within her own jurisdiction, subject er property of the United States!" But this provis- stitution. This is the result of the independent and ion has no bearing on the present controversy. The sovereign character of the State. It is equally applipower there given is confined to the territory which cable to the other States belonging to the confederathen belonged to the United States, and can have no cy. It must be admitted that Congress possesses no influence on territory which was acquired from for- power to create or abolish slavery in a State; and if eign governments. The Justice then referred to the Congress possesses power under the constitution to cessions of land by Virginia and other States, saying abolish slavery in the territories, it must necessarily the only object was to put an end to existing contro- possess the power to establish it. This he denied, and versies, and to enable Congress to dispose of the then proceeded to show that the question was one de- Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or lands for the common benefit. Undoubtedly the pending solely on the law of Missouri, concluding gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by power of sovereignty and eminent domain was ceded with the remark that the judgment of the court be in the act. This was proper to make it essential .- | low should be affirmed.

There was then no government in existence with Associate Justice Catron also stated the history of enumerated powers. What was called the States the case, and said that if the Court has no power to were thirteen independent colonies which entered decide the question further than to dismiss it, it had with the Miss MARY E. ROUSE, all of Columbus into confederation for mutual protection. It was lit- no right to discuss its merits; but he held that the county. the more than a congress of ambassadors, in which Court has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case, In this town on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, AL all had a common concern. It was this Congress which he proceeded to examine. It was now too FRED M. WADDELL, Esq., to Miss JULIA, daughter which accepted the cession from Virginia. They late to question the power to govern the Territories of Timothy Savage, Esq. had no right to do so under the articles of the con- as incipient States and fit them for admission. The federation, but they had a right as independent pow only question was how far the power of Congress is ers to accept the land for the common benefit; and limited as to the Northwest Territory. Virginia had it is equally clear, having no superior to control them, the right to abolish slavery there, and did so by an they had a right to exercise absolute dominion, subject only to the restrictions which Virginia imposed. did not prevent new States being admitted with or The ordinance of 1787 was adopted, by which the without slavery. Subsequently North Carolina and territory should be governed, and among other pro- Georgia ceded their lands for the common benefit,

visious was one that slavery or involuntary servitude and Congress had no more power to legislate slavery out of those cessions than it had to legislate slavery This was the state of things when the constitution into the territory north of the Ohio. There was no was formed. The territory ceded by Virginia be lower to legislate on slavery in either case. The longed to the several confederate States as common inhabitants stood protected after as they did before property. The States were about to dissolve the the cessions were made. In Louisiana slavery was not confederation, and surrender a portion of their power only lawful, but was most valuable. At the date of the for the formation of a new government, and the lan- treaty the inhabitants were left free to enjoy their proguage used, limited and specified the objects to be perty, freedom and liberty, and were to be protected accomplished. It was obvious that some provision therein until they came into the Union as a State.—was now necessary to give the new government the The Missouri line of 36 30 was an act of aggression. power to carry into effect every object for which the Congress cannot do indirectly what it cannot perform a liberal patronage from their friends generally.

JAS. R. WILLIAMS, territory was ceded. It was necessary that the lands directly. If a Southen man cannot go to the terri should be sold to pay the war debt, and that power tories with his slaves, it follows that a Northern

who should be regarded as citizens. But two clauses perty of the United States." It applied only to pro- the leading features of the constitution, on which the of the constitution point to the negro race as separate, perty held in common at the time, and not with refer- Union depends, and which secures to all citizens comand not regarded as citizens, for whom the constitue ence to any property which the sovereignty might mon i ights. He therefore he'd that the act was word, subsequently acquire. It applied to the territory and con curred with his brother judges that the plain-One clause reserves the right to import slaves until then in existence and known as the territory of the tiff, Dred Scott, is a slave s,nd was one when this suit

The Dreft Scott Case. The opinion of the Su preme Court in the case of Scott vs. Sanford was delivered by the Chief Justice thorized by the persons who framed the constitution, ry," are coupled the words "any other property of yesterday. It was a full and elaborate statement of the views of the court. They have thus decided the on Neuse River, and contains 1300 acres. It is well timbered with both Oak and Pine, and the portion that is cleared is in

conclusively that another description of persons were any claim of the United States or of any particular of the African race—are not citizens of the United balf cash, the ballance on time. Persons desirous of pur-States by the constitution

2. The ordinance of 1787 had no independent itself to confer freedom or citizenship, within the | hogany and walnut furniture, at the old stand, No. 20 Northwest Territory, on negroes not citizens by the

3. The provision of the act of 1820 commonly callpublic attention as a separate class, and were regard- proper to depart from any essential principle, and ed the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro slavery from, and communi-It cannot be supposed that the States conferred As to territory acquired without the limits of the cates freedom to, negroes in the northern part of the citizenship upon them; for all those States at that United States, it remains territory until admitted into Louisiana cession, was a legislative act exceeding the time established police regulations for the security of the Union. No power is give in the constitution to powers of Congress, and coid, and of no legal effect In deciding these main points, the Supreme Court

determined the following incidental points: 1 The expression "territory and other property abolished this right and took from them the safe- State. The power to acquire territory until it is in of the Union, in the constitution, applies in terms onguards essential to their own protection. They have a condition to become a State on an equal footing by to such territory as the Union possessed at the 2. The rights of citizens of the United States, emi-

federal government there, depend on the general Whatever territory is acquired for the common provisions of t e constitution, which defines in that, 3 As Congress does not possess power itself to holding States, who took so large a share in the for- France it contained no population to be admitted as a make enactments relative to the persons or property

> 4. The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sojourn of for cash at hours, and was listened to with profound attention by Other members of the court proceeded to state

NORTH CAROLINA .- We really know of no better investment than in the stock of the State of North Carolina, whose financial probity has ever been equal to that of any State or country on the face of the globe. By way of insuring the success of the system of internal improvements which she has maturmore. Such a thing as a default in the collection of her taxes or in the due payment of one of her obliproaching season's work on the extension of her progressing railroads. We know the State thoroughly, responsibility we would sooner trust money seeking 50 BBLS. YELLOW COFFEE SUGAR; investment. — Washington Star.

investment. - Washington Star. "CITY CLOTHING STORE." SPRING TRADE!

Largest Stock ever Offered in Wilmington!! THE PATRONS of the former firm of SCOTT & BALD-WIN are informed that I shall open in a few days, the largest and most attractive assortment of SUPERIOR CLOTHING AND GENT'S

FURNISHING GOODS, kept her there as a slave until the year 1836, and in the constitution and unranteed to every State .- ever before exhibited at the "CITY CLOTHING STORE." THE MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT will present new and attractive features. All the new and said Dr. Emerson held said Harriet in slavery at Fort Congress greater power over slaves than over any fashionable styles of choicest importations are now being selected in New York and will arrive early in March. Those who may desire Garments made to measure, are so-

> cellency of workmanship. O. S. BALDWIN, 38 Market Street? 149-6t--27-2t

WE are authorized to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from this district, subject to the decision of a Democratic No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep District Convention, should the party determine to call one.

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!-Is a As it appears to the court that the plaintiff is not a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted. For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens

> For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slighest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance. This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots. it ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dand uff. strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and the cuticle and cleanses it. The cuticle and cleanses it is the cuticle and cleanses it is the cuticle and cleanses it. The cuticle and cleanses it is the cuticle and cleanses it is the cuticle and cleanses it. The cuticle and cleanses it is the cuticle and cleanses it is the cuticle and cleanses it. The cuticle and cleanses it is the cuticle and cleanses i

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gros

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by S. W. WHITAKER, Oct 8, 1856 .-- 28-6m---6-6m

We would call the attention of Merchants, Business men and others, to our facilities for executing with promptness and in a superior manner, Job Printing in all its varieties, and solicit a share of their patronage. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up our Jobbing Establishment, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Plain and Ornamental work, such as Ball Tickets, Programmes, Cards and Circulars of every description ; also Pamphlets, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Promissory Notes, Way Bills, Hand Bills, etc., etc., with neatness and on reasonable terms.

RUSSIA SALVE. Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds.

Agent for the proprietor.

MARRIED.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the evening of the 3d inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. ELIZA A., wife of the Rev. CAUTION. NEW YORK, March 4th, 1857.

March 9th, 1857

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing , their friends in the vicinity of Rose Hill, that they have this day entered into copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAMS & PETERSON, for the purpose of carrying on both the Mercantile and Distillery business at Rose Hilland hope by their strict attention to the business, to receive

JOHN W. PETERSON.

Rose Hill, Duplin co., March 3

ON and after: 1 . day, January 12th, 1857, all transient Advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE, in cash, before they will be inserted. thar friends in the country as well as in town will please be ir this in mind, and remit the amount they are willing to

lay out in advertis ng with the copy they wish inserted. VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Tract of Land in A Johnston County, it lies four miles South of Smithfield fine farming order. There is on the premises a good dwell-1. vegroes, whether slaves or free-that is, men ing and all necessary out houses. The terms of sale will be

> JOHN SMITH. 28-2m* CABINET FURNITURE. CPLENDID ROSEWOOD SETS, oak dining room, ma-Catharine street, near East Broadway. New York. After a continuance of thirty-seven years by the subscriber, now again replenished with a large assortment of the newest and | most approved patterns of good and substantial work. Shippers and country dealers will find it to their interest to call.

> ON Monday, the 3d day of April, I will sell at public sale, at Long Creek Bridge, on a credit of six months, a NE-GRO MAN, HANDY, about 27 years old, the property of the late Stephen Costin THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Adm'r. March 13, 1857.

SOLOMON FANNING.

AT THE CELEBRATION of the Battle of 'Moore's Creek, on the 27th of February last, a STRAIT SWORD, with Eagle head, and White Leather Belt. Any person having found the above Sword and Belt, will be suitably rewarded by returning it to JOHN LARKINS.

Long Creek Bridge, New Hanover Co., N. C. MULLETS.-25 bbls. Large Mullets, at March 13th GEO. H. KELLE GEO. H. KELLEY & BROS.

FRESH ARRIVALS. PER Schr. A. J. DeRosset, from New York: -25 Bags Prime Lagunyra Coffee; 15 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar; 12 Jars pure Potash. Low for eash at GEO. H. KELLEY & BROS.

FRESH ARRIVALS. PER SCHR. HELENE, from New York:—25 bags Rio Coffee; 15 bbls. C. Sugar; 15 boxes Pale Soap. Low for each at GEO. H. KELLEY & BROS.

The delivery of this opinion occupied about two THE subscriber, at March Term, 1857, of the Court of I Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, baving duly qualified as the Administrator of Alfred L. Moore, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of his said intestate, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. G. J. MOORE, Adm'r. March 11th, 1857 .- [156-2t-28-2t]

COOK'S MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. LIMITED supply expected soon. Those wanting early A copies will please leave their names at the Book Store of S. W. WHITAKER.

WESTERN SHOULDERS. A HHDS. Western Shoulders, now landing. For ale (mar. 3.) WILLARD & CURTIS-PORK--PORK.

JUST RECEIVED PER RAILROAD.

AISON BACON 210 3 bbls. LARD; 50 bbls. WHISKEY, from Baltimore. For sale by cording to quality. THOS. C. CRAFT. SWEET MOLASSES. PRIME ARTICLE West India Molasses in bbls

A For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS. SUGAR! SUGAR!!

Lauding and 5 hhds P. R. WILLARD & CURTIS



Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel, WILMINGTON, N. C. THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would licited not to supply themselves before examinging the new be pleased to exhibit his stock, concisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all and beautiful patterns at this House. Hilzinger's well known articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which

reputation is sufficient quarantee for perfection in fit and ex- he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage. AGE Repairing done at short notice.

WM. L. JACOBS. WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, thathe has located a branch of his New York house at SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON, Importer and Manufacturer of Harness, No. 59 Canal street, New York, and No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE," Wilmington Saddle, Harness, TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

Agent for the Proprietor. or ier. Marness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price qualities are enquired for, and sell readily at high prices.

to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale PROF. MAURICE BODE, ATE OF PATAPSCO INSTITUTE, MARY-

he will take a few more pupils on the PIANO FORTE.

The lessons will be given after a new and practical method, by which rapid progress is secured, and a thorough know-ledge of the science of music acquired at once. Early application is desired. References will be given by Mr. S. Jewett, at the Bank of

[Feb 11-133-lm* J. M. ROBINSON & SON HAVE now in store the following viz:

Hoop Iron of the best quality. Nails, Brads, and Spikes. Iron Axels, Hubs and Spokes. Timber and other Axes, all warranted. Cast Steel Grubbing Hoes, Spades and Shovels. Rice Sickles and Bramble Scythes. Preserving Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c. Mill, Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills. Barn Door and Smoke-House Locks, extra good. Pad Locks that can't be matched. Brass and Iron Wire cloth. Wood Saws and Axes with handles in them Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine. Best quality of Scissors and Needles.

the real Barlow Knives. Sept. 16, 1856. NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just opened at the Store on the market rules unusually dull. We learn that some par-North Water Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wes- cels are offering at our lowest figures, but owing to the lim-

40 do do Hazart do Columbia 5 do 15 bags Coffee : 50 kegs Nails ; 3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 5 bbls. Clarified do; 50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap; 50 do Scaled Herring; 65 bbls. Common Whiskey; 5 do Bourbon do ; 25 do Apple Brandy; 5 do North Carolina Peach Brandy;

20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs Butter; 20 do Adamantine Candles;

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid. BEESWAX, 28 15 .. 23 @ 25 urpentine, 7 280 Ds. BEEF CATTLE, ₩ 100 Bs...6 50 Virgin.....0 00 @ 2 Yellow dip. 0 00 @ 2 BRICKS, # M.6 00 @12 00 Hard..... 0 00 @ CANDLES, # 16. Tar. 3bbl. .0 00 @ Tallow 16 @ Adamantine. 25 @ Sperm.......35 @ COFFEE, 29 1b. do., in order0 00 @ Pitch .. do .. . 0 00 @ 1 Rosin, No.1,2 121 @ 3 75 do. No.2.1 25 Laguayra 13 @ do. No.3,1 10 @ 1 121 Sp'ts Turp., Rio 101 @ St Domingo .. 104 @ Varnish, #gal,26 @ OTTON, # 15 ... 121 @ chasing, are requested to call on the subscriber who wills how

CORN MEAL, NAILS, 28 16. Cut 41 @ B bush Wrought 10 @ OMESTICS. Oils, a gallen. Sheeting, #yd.8 @ Sperm.....2 00 @ 2 25 Linseed, rawl 15 @ 1 20 Yarn, & th 17 @ Eges, 2 doz 121 @ do. boiled1 15 @ 1 25 EMPTY BARRELS, each, PEA NUTS, bush. SO @ 1 20 Spts. Turp..1 65 @ 1 75 FEATHERS, \$ 15.50 @ 55 POTATOES. Sweet, 38 bush 80 @ 0 90 FISH, & bbl , Mullets . . . 4 00 @ 6 00 Mac're., No 1 00@20 00 do. No.2 00@13 00 PROVISIONS, # 15.

Irish, do..0 00 @ 0 00 do. 2 bbl..4 25 @ 5 00 N. C. Bacon, do. No. 3. 6 50@ 7 50 Hams.....13 @ Herrings, East 4 00@ 5 00 Middlings .. 11 @ 2 cwt....4 50 @ 5 00 Shoulders . . 11 @ Hoground. 12 @ LOUR, N. C. brands, @ bbl., Family 0 00 @ 7 75 Western Bacon, Middlings .. 12 @ Superfire.... 7 121 @ 7 25 Fine...... 0 00 @ 6 75 Shoulders...10 @ N. C. Lard ... 121 @ Cross 0 00 @ 6 25 West'n do... 00 @ GUANO, Peruvian,

Butter24 @ Under I ton, per Ib., ... 34 Cheese 11½ @ 12½ Pork, Mess, # bbl....24 50 @25 00 One ton and under 5, per ton, 65 00 5 tons and over, " 62 5) Prime, 00 00 600 00 LAND PLASTER, per bbl. 1 50 Beef, Mess .16 00 @17 00 Per ton do. Fulton GRAIN, W bush. Market.00 00 @00 00 60 Chickens, live, 15 @ White Beans0 00 @ I 50 de. dead,25 @ 00

Pease, Cow 00 @ ! Turkeys, live, 75 @ 1 00 Rice, rough.0 90 @ do. dead, D. 124 @ 15 do., clean, ₩ D... ...4 @ Alum, Phush..35 @ AY, # 100 lbs. Eastern....1 25 @ 1 30 Liverpool sack, ground.0 70 @ i 00 N. River ... 1 10 @ 1 20 do. fine.. 0 00 @ 2 00 N. Carolina .0 00 @ 0 00 Sugars, # 10 RON, B Ib.

Porto Rico ... 9 @ English, ass'd . . 41 @ New Orleans, 0 @ American, ref. .5 @ Muscovado Si @ do. sheer...0 @ Loaf & crush . 145 @ do. hoop....0 @ Clarified and Granulated.13 @ IME, # bbl. .1 00 @ 1 05 do. fm store 1 35 @ 0 00 Scar, & B. 5 @ Liquors, & gall. (domestic.) Shingles, & M. Contract ... 4 00 @ 5 50 Whiskey38 @ Common ... 1 75 @ 2 00 N. E. Kum...50 @ STAVES, W M. W.O Bbbl.12 00 @17 00 R.O.Hhd. 12 00 @25 00 Ash Head'g 0 00 @12 00

do. Peach. .85 @ 1 25 TIMBER, WM. UMBER, WM., (River.) Shipping ... 0 00 @00 00 Mill, prime.8 00 @ 8 75 loor.B'ds..0 00 @10 00 , 'ide do.. 7 00 @ 7 50 Sc. untling .. 0 00 @ 4 25 do. inferior to ordinary . 3 75 @ 7 50 Mola VSES, per gallon. Note. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the sales of 2,000 bushels. Corn has declined-sales of 22,000

water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, coop- bushels; mixed, 73c. Pork is firm-mess, \$23 75 a \$24. water are 1 miject to the expense of landing, aspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80 cents to \$1 per M.; Tar and Each is steady at \$16 for repacked Chicago. Lard has declined—bbls, 142c. Whiskey is unchanged; Ohio, 27 cts. when brought per railroxé, about the same expenses are inwhen brought per railroxé, about the same expenses are inwhen brought per railroxé, about the same expenses are inwhen brought per railroxé, about the same expenses are inof one-fifth or n lore is made on the price of yellow dip, ac-

Wilming ton Bank Rairs of Exchange. Baltimore ... 1 pr ct. prem. | Philadelphia 1 pr ct. prem Virginis 1 New York, ... 1 " | Charleston . . . Boston.....1

FREIGHTS: TO NEW YORK. Carpentine,.... ger barrel,..... \$ 96 1 & Flour, do 00 a
Rice, per 100 pounas, . gross 00 a

Spirits Turpentine, do 00 a Rice per 100 lbs.....

Cotton, & bale..... 2 00 a 2 50

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 12TH, 1857.

TURPENTINE-We have to note a continued dullness in the market for this article during the week, and on Saturday a further decline of 10 cents took place on both qualities-market closing at \$2 40 for virgin and yellew dip, and \$1 40 for hard, per 280 lbs. Since then the market has ruled quiet, and but few transactions have taken place, owing to the small quantity coming in. The receipts and sales for the week ended this morning foot up only 1,352 bbls., as fol-

Saturday.... 280..... 2 40..... 2 40...... 1 40 Tuesday..... 789...... 2 40...... 2 40...... 1 40 Wednesday. 96..... 2 40...... 1 40 Bro.; with mdze. Spirits Turpentine—Our review of Thursday last left Steamer Sun, I the market in an unsettled state, and at the close of the day it had declined to 42 cents per gallon. The market ruled in-active at this figure up to Tuesday when it went up one cent under favorable news from the Northern markets. This morning it appears quite firm with buyers at 43 cents, but sellers generally seem disposed to hold at higher figures. The sales for the week reach only 1,843 bbls., as follows: Thursday .. . 30 bbls. at 42 cents per gallon.

Tuesday.....380 " 43 " " " Wednesday.1,433 " 43 " " Rosin .-- In the article of Common we have nothing new keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, to notice. On Saturday 1,000 bbls. changed hands at \$1 125 Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's for large size bbls.; since which time the market has ruled hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold ow for cash, error shortcredut to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags &c., made to Schr. J. H. Cl

have changed hands at \$1 30 per bbl. BEEF CATTLE--Remain about the same as noted for sew a few days since from Sampson county, and brought 8 to 94 cents per lb., according to quality. Coffee-We have no alteration to notice in this ar-

ticle. There is merely a retail demand existing, and the sen; with corn. Wilmington, Front street, with whom applications may be stock in store is fully fair. See table for quotations, as in Corron-There was considerable activity in this article during the early part of the week, at a shade improvement | Cazaux. in prices. The sales were as follows: Thursday, 125 bales at 13 cents for low to strict middling; Friday, 239 do. at 121 cents for good ordinary and 13 a 131 cents for middling to good middling; and Saturday, 270 do. at 13 a 131 cents to good middling to mid per lb. for low middling to middling tair. The market since Monday has ruled inactive, and buyers do not seem disposed | C. & B. G. Worth. to operate unless at a reduction in prices, which holders are unwilling to accede to, and are firm in holding at previous rates. The receipts continue quite light, and there is none of consequence remaining in first hands. Sales on Wednesday of 68 bales low middling and middling at 12; a 13 cents. CORN MEAL-Is in moderate demand, and we note a light stock on market ;-no receipts from the country. Sales only in the small way from granaries at 90 cents per bushel. EMPTY BARRELS—There is nothing worthy of note doing in Spirits Turpentine barrels. The demand at present appears to be limited, and the stock on market exceedingly Roger's & Son's, Wostenholmes, and .some more Hof small. We quote at \$1 65 for ordinary and \$1 75 each for good quality second hand ones. FLOUR-The receipts for the past week have been exceed-

ingly small, but there remains a moderate stock in first hands, of former arrivals. There is little or no demand and THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned against negotiating any drafts on the Subscriber, as they will not be honored, unless drawn by Mr. T. W. Murray, my Special Agent.

JOHN H. WOODGATE,

S3 Water Street, N. Y.

S3 Water Street, N. Y.

B4 Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:

16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair brand;

March 9th, 1857.

March 9th, 1857. at 50 a 50 cents per lb., as in quality. GRAIN-For CORN the market continues to rule active, and

in consequence of the limited receipts for some time past, the stock on market is quite small. The receipts for the week comprise only 3,878 bushels, of which 2,000 do. changed hands at 76 a 77 cents per hushel; the balance came to a Brown; with naval stores. dealer, and is going into stere. We quote at 76 to 78 cents, with a fair demand from dealers, as we learn that highest quotation could be obtained for a good article. P. S .- Some 6,020 bushels just arrived, but none yet sold .- OATS .-Former arrivals have all been worked off, and the market | Rankin & Martin : with rough rice. is entirely bare of this article at present ; some parcels, however, are daily expected. There is a good enquiry from by E. J. Lutterloh. should be sold to pay the war debt, and that power should be given to protect the citizens who might emigrate there, with their rights of property; atms, military stores, (as well as ships of war,) were the independent character, and they had a right to take their property to the territory without the authority of the States." The object was to place these things under the guardianship of a new government, which gives Congress the power to make all "needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other pro-

buyers at these figures.—WHEAT-None in market, and we are unable to give a correct quotation, as there seems to be no demand.

HAY—The demand appears to be somewhat checked for this article, caused probably by the high rates. The stock on market is rather light, though sufficient for present demand. No receipts of Eastern. A lot of 150 bales Northern make was received on Monday, but not yet sold.

LIME—Is in light stock, with a fair demand existing, and a few cargoes would find sale. See table for rates.

LUMBER—River—We have no transactions to report in this article, and the market rules quiet. We refer to our this article, and the market rules quiet. We refer to our

table for quotations of last sales. Molasses.—None received for two or three weeks past; the stock of former arrivals in first hands has been considerably reduced, and is quite small. We quote Cuba from wharf at 46 a 47 cents per gallon, in lots as wanted.

PEA NUTS—Are unchanged in price, with a moderate demand, and but few coming in. We quote at 80 cents to \$1 20 per bushel, according to quality. POTATOES .- We note several large parcels of Sweet brought to market since our last, and sold from boats and wharf at 50 a 65 cents per bushel, as in quantity and quality. The market is also better supplied with Irish, and the demand

has been limited. We quote sales at \$4 25 to \$5 per bbl.

as in quantity. Provisions .- For N. C. cured Bacon the market during the past week has exhibited rather more firmness. There is more demand for retailing purposes, and owing to the limited receipts, the stock of new on market is only moderate. We quote sales from store of several lots at 13 cents for hams, and 121 cents per lb. for hog round. We note a few parcels of old on market, but it cannot be sold at anything like a fair price. In Western cured we have nothing new to notice. The stock on market is about fair, and denand limited to small parcels at 10½ cents for shoulders, and 12 cents per lb. for sides.——LARD.—I here has been a better enquiry for retailing purposes during the week, which, together with the small receipts of N. C. make, has caused the supply in first hands to become somewhat reduced. We note sales from store at 121 a 13 cents per lb. in bbls. and kegs, as in quality. No Western on market .- Pork .- The market is very poorly supplied with Northern Mess, and we note a further advance in price during the week. Selling from store at \$24 50 a \$25 per bbl., according to quantity and quality. Fresh is brought in sparingly, and sells from carts

at 8 to 9 cents per lb. SALT .- The market continues to rule exceedingly dull, and is heavily stocked with both Liverpool and Alum. No receipts of the latter, and we refer to table for store rates .-A lot of 364 sacks of the former received coastwise on Saturday, and sold at 70 cents per sack, cash ; -- selling from store in lots to suit at 85 a 95 cents per sack. SHINGLES-The market rules decidedly dull, and transacions for some time past have been confined to small boat

loads. Parcels would not bring more than \$1 50 a \$2 for Common, and \$3 50 a \$5 for Contract, as in quality. Staves—Rule quiet, and none but small lots of ordinary quality arriving. About 10,000 W. O. bbl. received a few days since, and sold at \$16 per M., clear of inspection. See table for price of R. O. bhd. TIMBER .- Receipts for the week just ended have been

very small, and we note a better demand from millers. See table for rates. FREIGHTS .- Several vessels having arrived since our last, has caused rates to decline a shade on naval stores and cotton to Philadelphia and New York, and the market is rather dull. To Boston we note an advance on former rates. See table for last prices paid.

NEW YORK, March 10 .- Flour is heavy; sales of State orands at \$6 20 a 6 30. Southern is unchanged. Wheat is dull and heavy. Corn is lower; sales of mixed at 73 .-Stocks are firm and active; Virginia's 92.

CHARLESTON, March 10 .- Cotton-There was a very good demand for this article to-day, the sales having reached upwards of 2100 bales. The market shows an irregular decline of ; a ic. from the highest point. The sales were at extremes ranging from 113 to 133c.

NEW YORK, March 10 .- Cotton is buoyant-sales of 5,000 bales. Flour is heavy-sales of 10,000 bbls.; State \$6 20 a \$6 30; Southern, \$6 60 a \$6 85. Wheat is unsettledor Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction a Hige. Rosin is firm. Spirits Turpentine has declin sales at 49c. Freights are firm; cotton to Liverpoot id. NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Sales of Cotton 8500 bales t higher, 13 a 13t. Sales of the week 63,000 bales. Receipts 38,500; stock 334,540 bales; decrease of receipts 12,000; decrease in all the ports 114,740 bales. Freights to Liverpool 7-16; Havre J. Sterling Exchange 71; New York TARBORO', N. C., Mar. 6.-Turpentine---Dip, \$2 55 to

260-Tar, 75 ets to \$1 00-Serape, 50 to 55 ets. per 100 lbs. -Corn, \$3 50 to \$4 00 per bbl --Cotton, 111 to 12 cts-Bacon, 12 to 13 cts-Lard, 12 to 13 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE, March. 5.—Bacon 11 @ 12 cts. Beeswax 24@00. Coffee-Rio 12½@13½; Laguira 14@15; St. Domingo 00@00. Cotton, fair to good 131@131 ord. to good mid-11@111. Feathers 35@40. Flour, family \$7 00@0 00; Super-2ra \$6 50@0 00; Fine \$6 00@0 00; Scratched \$5 50@0 00 Grain, Corn \$1@00; Wheat \$1 10@1 20; Oats 70@75; Pens 100@00; Rye 90 @\$1 00. Hides—Dry 16@17; Green 0 00 Lard, 13@00. Salt-Liverpool, (Sack) \$1 25@0 00.

Bacon-Receipts light. Cotton-We advance our quotations. Sales made with No change in any other article.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.-The Persia's advices caused an advance in the Liverpool cotton market of fully 4d. Tho sales of Saturday and Monday were 40,000 bales, including 22,000 on speculation and for export. Tuesday's market was more quiet, with sales of 10,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and for export. The quotations are for mid-dling Orleans 7 15-16d., and for middling uplands, 72d. The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was steady. Flour was

qu. Pre rvisions were dull. 's for money, 93; a 93; Conso. Richardson, Spence, & Co. report, on Wednesday Messrs. . Messrs. . deorn nrm. Flour than 10,000 bales. deorn firm. Flour unsaleable. Cotton quieter, but unchanged -. LIVERPOOL, F. b. 25.—Cotton quiet and declined an th the Atlantic's advices. Sales of eighth, as compared wi.

the week 52,000 bales Breadstuffs generally quiet. vensier. Corn 6d. lower. Consols closed at 937. Mone 'eence. Marine Intelli-

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. March 5 .-- Schr. C. B. Glover, Pigott, from Snea d's Ferry, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr. Magnolia, Nickerson, from Baltimore, to Rusa ell

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. McRimmon. Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores, &c. Schr. Velant, Newcomb, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores, &c. Barque Amanda, Harford, from New York, to DeRosset Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J

Lutterloh March 6.-U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smith-ville, to A. H. VanBokkelen. Schr. John, Burton, from Charleston, to George Harriss. Schr. Mary C. Cranmer, Davis, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores. March 7-Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from N. York,

8-Schr. Queen of the South, Neff, from New York, to J Schr. Wake, Wainright, from New York, to George Har-Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Wainright, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with ice for A. H. VanBokkelen. Exrier. Marness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price opersons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale All kinds of Riding Vehiclesbought and sold on commission.

All kinds of Riding Vehiclesbought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

Qualities are enquired for, and sell readily at high prices.

TAR—Is in fair enquiry for shipping purposes, and the market rules steady at previous quotation. The receipts for the week have been small, reaching only 1301 bbls., which they showed no signal, although within a mile of her. On the 5th, lat. 35 29, long. 75 10, at 7 P. M., saw a schooner eral weeks past; very few arriving, and butchers have only a small quantity on hand but are not disposed to purchase proved to be the Clarissa Bird, of Cape May, bound to New unless it is of good quality. We quote at 61 to 8 cents per York, and had been blown off in the gale;—was out of bread lb. A lot of 20 head extra quality stall fatted was received and lamp oil, with which the C. supplied her. March 9 .- Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to

D. Pigott; with naval stores. Schr. Amelia, Moore, from Swansboro', to J. M. Steven-Schr. Jenny Lind, Midyett, from Hyde county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn. Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, from New York, to A. D.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. March 10-Schr. Adele, Griffin, from New York, to J. H. lanner; with mdze. Schr. L. P. Smith, Cooper, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze. Schr. Exchange, Burch, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro. with mdze. March 11-Brig Galena, ---, from Boston, to Master;

Brig Vernen, Collins, 20 days from Martinique, to G. W. Davis. 12-Schr. Ella, Davis, from Hyde county, to Cumming & Styron; with corn. Schr. Caroline Virginia, Douglass, from Hyde county, to Geo. Harriss; with corn. Schr. Manumit, Howard, from Hyde county, to | DeRos-

with mdze.

set & Brown; with corn. CLEARED March 6--Steamer J. H. Haughton, Lamon, for Locksille, by J. C. Smith & Co.; with two lighters in two. Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh. by A. H. VanBokkelen.

March 7 .- U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, Schr. Jonas Smith, Spatts, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux : with naval stores, &c. Schr. Mediator, Miller, for Charleston, by DeRosset & Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by A. McKimmon. March 7—Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c. 9-Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, for Charleston, by March 9-Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville,